



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण  
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
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मई बिलो, बुधवार, मई 16, 1990/वैशाख 26, 1912

No. 261]

NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1990/VAISAKHA 26, 1912

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a  
separate compilation

गृह मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 16 मई, 1990

आ.सं० 348(अ)—केंद्रीय सरकार ने, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण), अधिनियम 1967 (1967 का 37) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. सं० 851(अ), तारीख 26 अक्टूबर, 1989 द्वारा पीपल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी (पूर्वी क्षेत्र), पीपल्स रेवोल्यूशनरी पार्टी फॉर कामना पार्क और उसकी रेड आर्मी और साथ ही पीपल्स रेवोल्यूशनरी पार्टी फॉर कामनापार्क की शाखाओं, जैसे कामनापार्क कम्युनिटी पार्टी और उनके मध्यस्थ बिना को, जो रेड आर्मी कमांडो के और उनके द्वारा स्थापित अन्य विभागां तथा पुताइटेड नेशनल लिबरेशन फोर्स की विधिविरुद्ध संगम घोषित किया था;

और केंद्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं० 941(अ), तारीख 10 नवम्बर, 1989 द्वारा विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम

गठित किया था, जिसमें गीताटी उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति श्री जे० एम० श्रीवास्तव थे;

और केंद्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिसूचना 23 नवम्बर, 1989 के उक्त अधिनियम का वह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजन के लिए निर्देशित का थी कि उक्त संगमों की विधिविरुद्ध घोषित करने का पर्याप्त श्रुत है या नहीं;

और उक्त अधिनियम ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, 19 अप्रैल, 1990 को एक "रिपोर्ट और आदेश" किया था, जिसमें अधिसूचना का.आ. सं० 851(अ), तारीख 26 अक्टूबर, 1989 में की गई घोषणा की पुष्टि की गई थी;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (4) के अधिनियम में, उक्त "रिपोर्ट और आदेश" को प्रकाशित करती है।

[का० सं० 11/13/89-एन०ई०-1]

चितय शंकर, संपुवन मंत्रि (एन ई.)

1288G/90

(1)

## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 16th May, 1990

S.O. 388(E).—Whereas the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967), declared the People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak and its Red Army, as also the offshoots of People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak like the Kangleipak Communist Party and its armed wing, also called the Red Army and other bodies set up by them and the United National Liberation Front to be unlawful associations vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S.O. No. 851(E), dated the 26th October, 1989;

And whereas the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, constituted, vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs S.O. No. 941(E), dated the 10th November, 1989, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal, consisting of Shri Justice J. M. Srivastava, Judge of the Gauhati High Court;

And whereas the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, referred the said notification to the said Tribunal on the 23rd November, 1989 for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there was sufficient cause for declaring the said associations as unlawful;

And whereas the said Tribunal, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said Act made a Report and Order on the 19th April, 1990 confirming the declaration made in the notification S.O. No. 851(E) dated the 26th October, 1989;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said Report and Order, namely :—

## REPORT AND ORDER

This is a reference under Section 4(1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, hereafter referred for short the 'Act'.

2. The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in pursuance of the powers under Section 3(1) of the Act, by notification No. S. O. 851 (E) dated New Delhi the 26th October, 1989 (Ext. 1) published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated New Delhi, the 26th October, 1989 declared, the People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region) generally known as the 'PLA', the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak also known as 'PRFPAK' and its 'Red Army' as also the offshoots of the PRFPAK like the 'Kangleipak' Communist Party (KCP) and its armed wing also called the 'Red Army' and the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), collectively referred as the "Meitei Extremist Organisations" unlawful associations.

3. The aforesaid organisations have been declared unlawful association on the grounds, as under :

- (i) that the said organisations have openly declared their objectives to form an independent Manipur comprising the State of Manipur, and the said organisations resorted to violent activities with the objectives for secession of Manipur from the Union of India and have also brought out leaflets declaring that they will continue fighting against the Indian Imperialist Forces until they attain the objectives;
- (ii) that the said organisations have been employing their armed forces, namely, the PLA, the 'Red Army' and the other bodies to achieve their aforesaid objectives;
- (iii) that they in furtherance of achieving the aforesaid objectives have been employing their said armed forces by repeatedly attacking the security forces, the civil Government and the people in the State of Manipur, and indulging in the acts of looting and intimidation against the people and collection of funds for their organisations, and
- (iv) that they have, for achieving their objectives, made efforts to resume their contacts with foreign countries for securing assistance by way of arms and training.

4. By notification No. S.O. 941(E) dated New Delhi the 10th November, 1989, the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5(1) of the Act constituted this Tribunal for adjudication that whether or not there was sufficient ground for declaration of the Meitei Extremist Organisations as unlawful associations, and under the provision of Section 4(1) of the Act made the reference to this Tribunal.

5. This Tribunal by order dated 12-12-89 in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4(2) of the Act had directed issue of notice to the 'organisations' to show cause in writing within thirty days from the receipt of notice, as to why the said organisations should not have been declared unlawful. The Tribunal is satisfied from the materials placed on record that notice has been duly served on the said organisations by various modes, i.e., publication in Newspapers and in public places, announcements in broadcasts from the All India Radio, etc. as prescribed under Rule 6 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Rules, 1968. No person for or on behalf of the said 'organisations' has made appearance, nor any cause has been shown in response to the notice. When the matter was taken up for hearing on and from 4th April, 1990, no one for or on behalf of the aforesaid organisations appeared before the Tribunal.

6. Mr. A. R. Barthakur, Bar-at-law, Senior Advocate assisted by Mr. P. Barthakur, Advocate, appeared for the Government of India and the Government of Manipur from the commencement of the proceedings before this Tribunal.

7. The Central Government has filed affidavit of Sri R. K. Tandon, Deputy Secretary of Home Affairs, Government of India (Ext. 5) stating the grounds and reasons on consideration of which the Central Government issued the notification dated 26-10-89 (Ext. 1) declaring the said organisations as 'unlawful associations'. The Government of Manipur has filed affidavit of Sri K. P. Singh, Joint Secretary to the Government of Manipur in the Home Department in support of the grounds and reasons for which the Central Government had issued the aforesaid notification Ext. 12 is the affidavit filed by the Government of Manipur. The aforesaid two affidavits supplement the other materials furnished with the 'Resume' (Ext. 3).

8. On consideration of the notification, the resume, the affidavits of the Central Government and the Government of Manipur, the following issues were framed :

1. Whether the Government of India is justified in issuing the notification No. S.O. 851 (E) dated New Delhi, the 26th October, 1989 under the provisions of Section 3(1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by declaring the Meitei Extremist organisations, i.e. the People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region), known as the PLA, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and its 'Red Army' as also the offshoots of PREPAK like the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and its armed wing also called the 'Red Army' as unlawful Associations on the grounds described in the notification (Ext. 1) ?
2. Whether there is sufficient cause for declaring these associations to be unlawful as made in the notification and whether the same deserves confirmation by this Tribunal?

9. Sri K. P. Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Home, Government of Manipur, Sri Mani Singh, Additional S. P. (R), Manipur and Sri R. K. Tandon, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, were examined on behalf of the Government of Manipur and the Central Government and a number of documents have been exhibited.

"History and the aims and objects of Meitei Extremist Organisation"

10. The materials in the 'Resume' Ext. 3 furnished by the Central Government and the documents provide the historical background of the said organisations, and their aims, objects and activities. The letters, booklets and leaflets Exts. 6 series 9, 10 11 13, 14, 15 17 and 18 prepared, brought out and circulated by the aforesaid organisations during the period prior to and after 26-10-87 to 25-10-89 bear out the continuous activities of the said organisations.

11. It is clear from the materials on record that Meitei extremism came to notice some time in the year 1966 with the object to liberate Manipur by

bringing about its secession from the Union of India by armed revolution. The then 'Meitei State Committee' was dissolved in the year 1969. Sri N. Bisheswar Singh, Sri Y. Promod Singh and other extremist leaders, during their underground activities had formed "the Revolutionary Government of Manipur" (RGM) in the later part of the year 1968 to liberate Manipur by speedy armed revolution in collaboration with underground Nagas and Mizos with assistance from Pakistan and China. They had suffered some set back following the creation of Bangladesh in 1971 and the announcement on 25th January, 1975 by the Government of general amnesty to all underground Meitei Extremist for their rehabilitation.

12. In the year 1976, some leaders of the former Revolutionary Government of Manipur (RGM), including N. Bisheswar Singh, revived the activities under a new name of "Armed Revolutionary Government of Manipur" (ARGM) to achieve the same object, i.e., liberation of Manipur through armed revolution. Their volunteers were trained in ideology and use of arms in China. Their programme included collection of arms and ammunition by killing security forces and police personnel, by raid on isolated police and army posts and indulgence in wide scale armed violence. In the year 1976, the 'Armed Revolutionary Government of Manipur' (ARGM) was re-named as 'People's Liberation Army Eastern Region' (PLA) determined to continue the policies, programmes and activities of the 'Armed Revolutionary Government of Manipur' for the formation of an independent Manipur after its complete secession from the Union of India. The People's Liberation Army Eastern Region (PLA) with that object since then has been continuously engaged in committing violent activities to achieve the aforesaid objectives. In the process, they have maintained contact with the underground extremist Nagas and Mizos and similar elements in other countries, like Burma and China. The 'PLA' in the year 1979-80 and brought out and circulated three booklets, namely, 'the Dawn Vol. I (Ext. 6(19)), the Dawn Vol. II (Ext. 6(20)) and the Dawn Vol. III (Ext. 6(21)). The policy and programme of the 'People's Liberation Army Eastern Region' had been spelt out and highlighted in the said booklets and revolutionary articles including the speech of N. Bisheswar Singh had also been published therein. On careful consideration of the said materials, it is abundantly clear that the intention of the said organisation is to overthrow the lawfully constituted Government and to that end in view the organisations called upon all, for guerilla warfare and war of annihilation to achieve an independent Manipur. The said documents also show that the 'PLA' had maintained contacts with China for procuring assistance by way of arms and training. The booklets highlight the achievement of the 'People's Liberation Army Eastern Region' (PLA). The Government of India has been described as the 'Foreign Government' in the State of Manipur. The 'Dawn Vol. II contains the communist song 'International' as also various slogans of the PLA such as "Down with Delhi Gangs", "We want Independence" and "PLA defends our motherland" "Dawn Vol. III" reiterated and reaffirmed the policy and programmes enumerated in the earlier volumes, i.e. 'Dawn Vol. I' and 'Dawn Vol. II'.



13. Besides, the PLA also prepared and circulated other leaflets and progress report during the period from 1979-87 which have been collectively marked as Ext. 6. The aforesaid leaflets spelt out the policy and programmes of the PLA and its object to achieve the liberation of the State of Manipur by armed revolution. The leaflets also bear out the link which the PLA has established with similar elements in China and Burma and also the assistance obtained by way of arms and training in guerilla warfare. The progress achieved in furtherance of the objectives was also highlighted.

14. In the year 1978, some extremists parted company with the PLA and formed another organisations, generally known as 'People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak' (PREPAK) which also has the avowed object to liberate the entire territory of Kangleipak, i.e. Manipur, covering the present State of Manipur, through armed revolution. The Constitution of PREPAK (Ext. 6(3)) was made in the year 1980-81 to provide the frame-work of an independent Manipur. The PREPAK also circulated booklets and leaflets (Ext. 6(7), 6(9), 6(11) appeal (Ext. 6(29), 6(31)), manifesto (Ext. 6(33)) during the period which included "War Bulletin for Independence" "Revolt we Must" and "In the Independent struggle for Common People". It is abundantly clear that the object, policy and the programmes of the PREPAK is more or less the same as that of PLA, their common object being the creation of an independent Manipur through armed revolution. The People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) appealed to the youths of the region to form 'Red Army' for bringing freedom of Kangleipak. The PREPAK has its own flag and emblem. Their volunteers were trained in the spirit of Marxism and Maoism. In his speech, N. Gambhir Singh, leader of the PREPAK had called upon the members of the Meitei Organisations to observe the instructions of the party and to continue fighting for the establishment of independent Manipur by armed revolution. The Constitution Ext. 6(3), the Flag and the Emblem clearly show that the organisation has been trying to run a parallel Government.

15. The "Kangleipak Communist Party" (KCP) is an offshoot of the 'People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak' (PREPAK). The KCP has published and circulated a booklet known as 'Red Star' Ext. 6(13). It declared its determination to fight for the liberation of Manipur and "to root out the colonial administration of India". It also declared as its object introduction of KCP to International Communist Forum. On consideration of Ext. 6(13), there is no doubt about the objectives of the KCP.

16. The "United National Liberation Front" (UNLF) was named for the first time in the Notification dated 26th October, 1987, after it had become very active in the pursuit of its avowed object, among others, to achieve an independent Manipur after secession from the Union of India through armed revolution, during the two years prior to the issue of the notification in the year 1987. The materials on record show that the "United National Liberation Front" (UNLF) was formed some time around in the year 1965, and according to its Constitution, the General Secretary was the Supreme Commander. Sri

A. Somorendra Singh was the then General Secretary of the UNLF. The UNLF leadership in the year 1976 decided to follow the pattern of the Naga and Mizo insurgency movements. The organisation made efforts to establish contacts with the Naga underground leaders in Burma and through the latter's help with the Chinese though not much success was achieved. In the year 1981, the UNLF leaders, led by R. K. Meghen made fresh contact with the Naga underground belonging to the NSCN and some UNLF activists went to the NSCN Army Headquarters in Burma and received arms under the NSCN instructors. As a result of such efforts, a close contact was developed between UNLF and the NSCN. The UNLF has also established close links with the PLA of Manipur, the NSCN, and KIA of Burma. Sri R. K. Meghen, the UNLF leader had made effort to strengthen the organisation and to bring about unity among the Meitei extremist organisations. The UNLF thus at present has transformed itself into a militant organisation with the avowed object of establishing an independent Manipur.

17. The historical background of the emergence, growth and indulgence in violent activities of the aforesaid Meitei Extremist Organisations from the year 1966 until now amply and fully bears out that their aim and object is to liberate Manipur through armed struggle and with that aim the organisations have been indulging in attacks on security forces, the residents of the State of Manipur and have continuously been indulging in acts of looting, arson, intimidation of the civilian population and forcible collection of funds for the organisations for the formation of an independent Manipur. The Government of Manipur was left with no option but to approach the Government of India in the matter which also was constrained to declare the Meitei extremist organisations as unlawful associations/organisations under Section 3(1) of the Act by Notification dated 26th October, 1979, 26th October, 1981, 26th October, 1983, 26th October, 1985 and 26th October, 1987, which were referred to appropriate Tribunals and in due course were confirmed.

18. This Tribunal is concerned with the Notification No. S.O. 851(E) dated New Delhi, the 26th October, 1989 Ext 1 Decision on Issue No. 1

19. Sri R. K. Tandon, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, has testified that the aim and object of the unlawful organisations has been and is to secede from the Union of India and form an independent Manipur through armed revolution and towards that end the aforesaid organisations have established contacts with similar organisations, like NSCN of Nagaland and KIA of Burma with whose help arms have been procured and the cadres of the aforesaid organisation have been given training in subversive activities. The organisations have been indulging in activities like arson, looting, murder with a view to terrorise the people. They are killing innocent civilian population and also security personnel. Sri Tandon has further testified that because of the above aims and objects and activities of the aforesaid organisations, the same had been declared unlawful under the provisions of Section 3(1)

of the Act and the notifications so issued when referred to the Tribunal constituted and were confirmed, the last so confirmed being the one issued on 26th October, 1987. Sri Tandon has further stated that according to the information received from the Government of Manipur from time to time and from other sources the aforesaid organisations have continued their said activities throughout the period after 26th October, 1987 until the present notification Ext. 1 was issued, that the Government of Manipur had submitted a report about the activities of the said organisations and suggested that the organisations should be declared unlawful. The said report is Ext. 2. The matter was examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and duly considered by the appropriate authorities, whereafter on being satisfied about the need for declaration of the aforesaid organisations unlawful, the notification Ext. 1 had been issued. Sri Tandon has also stated that the resume Ext. 3 had been prepared on the basis of the materials in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India for making reference to this Tribunal for consideration. Sri Tandon has also stated that Ext. 5 was the affidavit which he had sworn for the purpose of consideration of the notification Ext. 1 by this Tribunal.

20. Sri K. P. Singh, Joint Secretary of the Home Department, Government of Manipur has stated that he has been dealing with the law and order matters in Manipur and has been aware of the extremist activities in the State of Manipur. He has also stated that the aim and object of the aforesaid organisations has been to secede from the Union of India through armed struggle and revolution to form an independent Manipur 'Kangleipak' as the organisations call it, and with that end in view they have been indulging in activities like arson, looting of individual, banks, business houses and treasury, ambush of security forces, killing of civilian as well as security personnel to terrorise and intimidate the people in general. Sri Singh also stated that robberies were committed and forcible collection of taxes by the organisations was made and further that they procured arms and ammunitions and training in guerilla activities from across the border in places like Burma, Bangladesh and China. Sri Singh has further testified that after the issue of the notification on 26th October, 1987, which on reference to the Tribunal was confirmed, in spite of the efforts of the Government of Manipur and the Government of India to control their activities, the organisations had continued to pursue the unlawful activities with the object of secession from India, and that during the period after the issue of notification on 26th October, 1987 the organisations had committed a series of unlawful violent activities, on consideration whereof the Government of Manipur had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to declare the said organisation unlawful and for that purpose to request the Government of India to issue the requisite notification under the Act. Sri Singh has also proved the letter which was sent to the Government of India from the Government of Manipur. The said letter is Ext. 2 and Ext. 2(1) his signature. The affidavit which he has filed on behalf of the Government of Manipur is Ext. 12 and his signature Ext. 12(1) to Ext. 12(12).

21. Sri M. Mani Singh, at present Additional S. P. (R) at Imphal had joined the Manipur Police on 13-3-66 as Sub-Inspector of Police, was promoted to

the rank of Inspector in 1978, to the post of Dy S. P. in 1981, and to the rank he presently holds in 1986. He has been associated with law and order and the activities of the said unlawful organisations. He testified that the aim and object of the said organisations, namely, the People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Red Army, Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and United National Liberation Front (UNLF) is to secede from the Union of India by armed struggle. He also testified that the Government of India from time to time declared the said organisations unlawful. He has stated that during the period after 26-10-87 there were sixty-six reports of violent activities of arson, robberies, looting, killing, snatching of arms and ammunitions, as detailed in the list which has been marked Ext. 7. Sri Singh has also produced the FIRs of 62 cases which are in the list Ext. 7 and four source reports which have been collectively marked Ext. 8(1) to 8(66). He has also proved certain documents which were circulated in Manipur by the aforesaid organisations during the period, Ext. 9 a pamphlet issued by the PLA on 29th March, 1988 at Imphal Bazar and its English translation Ext. 9(1); the letter written by the Unit Commander of PLA to Sri H. Ibobi Singh, SDPO, Suga dated 11-6-88 Ext. 10 and its English translation Ext. 10(1); another letter written by a member of PLA on 20-7-88 to Sri M. Babu Singh, MLA demanding Rs. 50,000 Ext. 11 and its English translation Ext. 11(1); letter Ext. 13 dated 22-7-88 which was written by the Secretary General of the PREPAK to Sri Babu Singh, Minister demanding Rs. 10,000; Ext. 14 a pamphlet which was disturbed in the Imphal market by the PLA in the month of May, 1989 and its English translation Ext. 14(1) and Ext. 15 a pamphlet issued by PLA and circulated in Imphal market in the month of April, 1989 and its English translation Ext. 15(1). A photograph Ext. 16 was circulated in Imphal market. It shows an SI of police who was forcibly made to surrender and the dead body of a constable in an occurrence on 3-7-89. Ext. 16(1) is the endorsement on the reverse of the photograph in regard to information about it. This unlawful act was perpetrated by the PLA and the circulation of the photograph was obviously with a view to intimidate, and terrorise the people and also demoralise the security forces. The FIR which was lodged in this connection is Ext. 8(55). The PLA unit Eastern Region had circulated a leaflet in the Imphal market and was found on 4-10-89 which is Ext. 17 and its English rendering is Ext. 17(1). Ext. 18 is a letter which was intercepted by the SIB Silchar in Assam and was handed over to Sri Mani Singh, Additional S.P.(R) on 20-11-89. Ext. 19 is a copy of 'Sun' magazine in which there was an article on the subject with photographs. The photographs show some young girls from Manipur in uniform with arms and ammunition who are now members of the PLA. One of the girls had earlier done her M.A. in Social Science. This was just to show how the said organisations have influenced the thought and action of the young people in the State of Manipur.

22. Ext. 8 series of documents show that robberies, terrorist activities and crimes of different nature have been committed from time to time by the members of the aforesaid organisations. Innocent persons have been killed and security forces attacked, ambushed

and arms snatched, a number of dacoities were committed and property was looted, in pursuit of the aim and object of the said organisations.

23. On careful consideration of the documents produced in particular Ext. 6 series and Ext. 8 series besides Exts. 9, 10, 11, 13 to 18 and the statements of Sri Mani Singh, Sri K. P. Singh and Sri R. K. Tandon it is clear that the aforesaid organisations, namely, People's Liberation Army Eastern Region (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and its Red Army and its offshoots the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) with its armed wing also known as the 'Red Army' and the United National Liberation Front (UNLF) have continued to pursue their aims and objects to secede from the Union of India by unlawful armed activities, such as killing innocent people including the security forces, committing robberies and dacoities, looting individuals, Banks, business houses and Government treasuries, forcible collection of funds besides contact with similar elements in foreign countries, like Bangladesh, Burma and China to procure arms and ammunitions and training for their members.

24. The Government of Manipur was, therefore, constrained to make the request to the Central Government for declaration of the aforesaid organisations unlawful under the Act and the Government of India on consideration of the relevant information and

materials placed before it on due and proper consideration has taken the decision to declare the said organisations unlawful under the Act. I, therefore, find that there was sufficient justifiable ground for the issue of Notification No. S. O. 851(E) dated 26th October, 1989 (Ext. 1) under Section 3(1) of the Act declaring the said Meitei organisations on the grounds stated in the notification as unlawful associations. The Issue No. 1 is answered in the affirmative.

#### Decision on Issue No. 2

25. In view of the finding on Issue No. 1, I further hold that there was sufficient cause for declaring the Meitei extremist organisations unlawful organisations by the notification No. S. O. 851(E) dated New Delhi, the 26th October, 1989 under Section 3(1) of the Act, which requires to be confirmed.

26. Accordingly, the declaration made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the said notification is hereby confirmed.

J. M. SRIVASTAVA, Tribunal

New Delhi, the 16th May 1990

[F. No. 11/13/89-NE. I]

VINAY SHANKAR, Jt. Secy.